

A CELEBRATED ARTIST.

W. H. Hilliard will Make Pictures of Kilauea

A COMMISSION FROM SPRECKELS

For Thirty Years a Contributor to the Salons—Paintings Owned by Well Known Collectors—Mrs. Sketch Hatenkala Will Exhibit in Paris

A representative of this paper called yesterday upon W. H. Hilliard, the artist who arrived on the Australia Monday night accompanied by his sister Mrs. Anna Trumbull. As he walked out upon the

Post and Times. She is managing the business affairs of the artist.

For about twenty-nine years Mr. Hilliard has been an exhibitor in the Paris salons and has done some fine work. Several of his outdoor sketches were kindly shown our reporter yesterday.

A painting called the "Isle of Jersey" was exhibited in 1879, and was bought by Victor Hugo, another. "Wind Against Tide" obtained the place of honor in the exhibition of 1881. This was bought by Philip Gilbert Hamilton, a picture painted in the desert of Sahara.

A picture, "Campton Meadows," was exhibited in Boston in 1875. It happened to be a scene on the estate of President Garfield's grandfather. The G. A. R., recognizing the fact purchased the picture for the president. Shortly after receiving it he wrote a letter to Mr. Hilliard in reference to the picture saying, "It is the last thing I see at night and the first thing in the morning."

TRIBUTE TO MR. DOLE.

President Given Brilliant Reception at Hilo

THE BAND TOUR IS APPRECIATED.

Mr. Richardson Celebrates His Natal Day. Large Parties Going to the Volcano. William Aylett Returns. New Vessels for the Matson Line.

HILO, (Hawaii), Jan. 25.—The public reception tendered to President Dole and his party on last Friday evening was a most brilliant and happy event. Spreckels' Hall never looked prettier than on this occasion, when from amidst the graceful fountains of ferns and tastefully arranged clusters of palms and bamboo shone out one hundred incandescent lights. "Aloha," effulgent in electric lights, made a gorgeous setting for the rear part of the hall, where President Dole, attended by Judge and Mrs. S. L. Austin, Judge and Mrs. Hapai, Mesdames Severance, Townsend, Wilder and Richardson and Messrs. Hardy, Iaukea, Broome and Waterhouse received the great number of ladies and gentlemen who were presented during the evening. Dancing followed the formal reception and later refreshments were served.

At the home of Mr. and Mrs. L. Severance, where the presidential party were entertained during their stay in Hilo, electric lights made bright the pretty garden and an arch of red, white and blue lights illuminated the veranda and vicinity. On Saturday, the 18th, the day was most pleasantly spent yachting and picnicking. Mrs. Severance superintended the preparation of the chowder which was truly delicious. In the afternoon the yacht and steam launches conveyed the jolly picnickers around Hilo bay.

President Dole and party left for Hamakua Monday morning and will extend their trip into Kona. The President is highly pleased with his trip. He is visiting among the people and familiarizing himself with the conditions and needs of the country outside of Honolulu.

The genial collector of customs, Arthur Richardson, entertained his bachelor friends at a banquet at the Club restaurant on Wednesday evening, in honor of his natal day anniversary. An elegant repast was served and a jolly time had. It was hardly time to leave the scene when Mr. Richardson was called to the home of Mr. and Mrs. A. B. Loebenstein, where a large party of friends had gathered to surprise him. A general good time is reported.

The Terpsichorean Club gave another enjoyable hop last evening at Spreckels' Hall, the Hawaiian Band of Honolulu furnishing most entrancing music for the gay dancers.

The engagement of Louis T. Grant, superintendent of the Hilo Electric Light Company, and Mrs. Emma Stevens is announced. Rumor has it that several announcements are soon to follow.

The marriage of Miss Emma Schoen and L. S. August will be solemnized on Saturday morning, February 1st, at the residence of Mr. and Mrs. E. E. Richards. On account of a recent bereavement in the family it will be strictly a family wedding.

The last case on the court calendar has been disposed of after a twenty days session. Judge Austin has not rendered his decision in the case of Joe Vierra vs. Catholic Mission.

The Volcano Hotel is doing a rushing business. Since Kilauea became active again hundreds of guests have been entertained at that famous hotel. The Kihau brought sixty cabin passengers this trip, most of whom have paid their respects to Madame Pele this week. Mr. Berger's band boys, to the number of eighteen, are taking in the sights at the crater. The hotel has been unable to accommodate its guests this week, and private families have been called upon to supply tourists with rooms.

Citizens are anxiously looking forward to the time when Hilo will claim the much-talked of "new hotel."

Mrs. Paulsen and Miss Madden, of Paulo, have been to the volcano this week.

The route from Fiji to Australia is to be Norfolk Island, thence to the nearest convenient landing-places in North New Zealand and Moreton bay.

It was further resolved that it was highly desirable that South Australia should join in the scheme.

Responding to an invitation of the conference, Dr. Cockburn submitted an offer on behalf of South Australia that she was willing to co-operate, provided a guarantee either from the contributing colonies or from them jointly, with the Imperial Government, be given that her financial basis, as regards the Port Darwin line should be maintained on the basis of the average for the last five years. The conference resolved in favor of all the colonies contributing equally to the scheme.

The bark Stone, of Honokaa, is in town.

Mr. McLennan and Mr. Barnard, of Laupahoehoe, were in for a few days.

C. L. Wight has gone to Puna to inspect his new coffee ranch.

On account of the illness of Rev. S. L. Desha, Henry Waterhouse supplied the pulpit in the Hawaiian church last Sunday.

The bark Santiago, Johnson master, left port Sunday morning with nearly 27,000 bags sugar.

She was bound for San Francisco via Honolulu, where

she is to be registered under the Hawaiian flag. She carried as passengers Mr. and Mrs. F. B. Smith, Mrs. and Miss Hutchinson and Mrs. Johnson, the captain's wife.

The bark Annie Johnson, Matson captain, arrived in port Thursday afternoon, 22 days from San Francisco, with a full cargo of general merchandise, lumber, feed, etc., 49 horses, mules and cattle.

The following are the passengers: Miss Clara Johnson, Miss Willis, W. A. Ray, F. D. Whiting, J. Marline and William Aylett (formerly treasurer and come 1st of the Hawaiian National band). Capt. Matson reports very rough weather during the first week, followed by light winds. The Annie Johnson will load sugar at once.

The C. F. Cracker is expected from Honolulu this week to load sugar here for San Francisco.

The Matson Packet Line of sailing vessels includes a new ship the John Gamble, which has recently been purchased. She will probably be the next vessel in from the Coast.



CLARA BARTON AND HER WORK IN ARMENIA.
Clara Barton of the American National Red Cross Society will go to the relief of Armenia. \$100,000 is being raised if enough money is raised in America to make a proper relief fund. Miss Barton is now a veteran of 60 and has given her life to suffering humanity.

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We don't mean that we throw things together in our

But that we turn out orders by skilled workmen in less time and with better workmanship at less money than any place in Honolulu.

We make anything and everything in the Upholstery Line that can be produced in any other market in the world.

WE Have Skilled Labor;
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Furniture Dealers,

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Has it occurred to you that a picture is one of the best things to make a Xmas present of?

Everyone enjoys looking at a beautiful thing and what thing of beauty can convey more to the mind than a picture?

Let at least one of your gifts this year be a picture, no matter how little they cost, they will cover more ground than anything else you can buy.

Remember we are selling pictures and frames at San Francisco prices.

You will be astonished at the low prices prevailing at

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HOTEL STREET.

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75 Cents a Month.

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THE CORRECT VERSION.

Diplomacy That Is Not Quite Clear.

WILLIS' REFUSAL TO CELEBRATE.

Getting at the Bottom of It—Garbled Reports Cast Aside—Explanations Were Made by England's Representative—A Matter of Letters.

So many conflicting and ridiculous rumors concerning the peculiar action of members of the diplomatic and consular corps on



HON. A. S. WILLIS.

January 17th have been current that it is a difficult matter for the public to decide just which, if any, to accept. The friends of the representatives, probably, are interested in stating one side, while the supporters of the Government are pleased to relate theirs. Together they place the public in the position of guessers. The following account was obtained from a gentleman in close touch with the Government and may be accepted as authentic:

The 17th of January, having been declared a national holiday by the Republic, invitations to take part were sent in the usual way to the diplomatic and consular corps. Favorable replies were received from all but the repre-



HON. H. E. COOPER.

sentatives of the United States, England, Japan and France.

Of these representatives the three last stated in their replies to this Government that, as their Governments had never recognized the Provisional Government, and as the holiday was given in celebration of the formation of that Government, they did not feel it incumbent upon them to in any way participate. Subsequently explanations were made which were in every way satisfactory. Minister Willis, however, took an entirely different course neither accepting or declining the invitation. The same may be said of Consul General Mills and Captain Pigman but, as the invitation of the captain and consul were sent them, as is usually the case, through the United States Legation and as Minister Willis declined to accept, it is possible the invitations failed to reach them. Among the street rumors one is to the effect that Captain Pigman had remarked to his friends, that he had not seen the notice and if it had reached him he would have fired a salute.

Whatever differences there are between the representative of the United States and this Government on the subject of the celebration will be settled promptly. It is now a matter of correspondence between Minister Willis and this Government.

It was learned last evening from a reliable source that the members of the diplomatic corps conferred among themselves regarding the action to be taken. Minister Willis was party to this conference and was presumably favorable to the non-recognition of the day. The impression prevails among some of the diplomatic officers that Mr. Willis replied to the invitation sent him on the 16th of January, but so far as can be ascertained the Hawaiian Government has seen nothing of the reply.

WILLIAMS, DIMOND & CO.

Sugar Prospects Throughout the World.

THE LATEST COMMERCIAL NEWS.

Improvement in Rice Outlook—London Charters Demand for Sugar Light. New York Market at a Standstill. Heavy Rains Interfere with Crops.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 20.—Sugar.—The Western Sugar Refining Co. advanced prices of refined on December 31st and again on January 4th. Principal grades are quoted to day as follows: Cube, crushed and powdered, 5¢; dry granulated, 5¢; golden A, 4¢; magnolia A, 4¢; extra C, 4¢; golden C, 4¢.

Prices in bond for export to the Hawaiian Islands were advanced on Jan. 10th to 4¢ for granulated. We quote Hongkong and beet granulated at 4¢ net, but transactions at this figure have been limited.

The refinery starts up again this evening, after having been closed for nearly three months. The stock of raws and refined on hand is small, but with the recent and expected arrivals of Hawaiian, there is sufficient to commence work.

There have also been small receipts of Mexican sugars during the past month, which are sold on the full New York basis according to grade, and are used in filling export orders, the refinery thereby benefiting by the drawbacks on account of duty.

Tariff.—We have nothing of particular interest to report since advices per Alameda of January 9th. The bill is still in the hands of the Senate Finance Committee, and it is expected they will report in a few days. Its fate seems to depend upon Jones of Nevada. If he insists on voting for a duty on raw sugars, the bill will be reported adversely, but if he votes with the Republicans to sustain the bill without amendments, it will be reported favorably.

Basis.—Advanced on December 30th to 3¢ net, and since that date there has been no change. The only sales reported are as follows: December 30th, spot 10,000 bags; 31st, spot 6500 bags; January 3d, spot 600 bags; 6th, spot 1500 bags; 16th, spot (no quantity given) all at 3¢ for 96 test.

Eastern and Foreign Markets.—Conditions in the New York market have continued to improve, and an advance in values has been established. Since the 30th ult., price of centrifugals has been quoted strong at 8¢ for 96 test, and mucovados at 3¢ for 89 test. Granulated sugar was advanced to 4¢ 89 less 1 per cent. and 1 per cent. on the 30th ult.; \$1.81 on the 31st ult.; declined to \$4.69 on the 6th inst., and advanced to 4¢ on the 17th inst.

London quotations for beets have ruled as follows: Dec. 28th, 10s. 6d.; 30th, 10s. 10d. 4d.; 31st, 11s.; Jan. 2d, 10s. 11d. 4d.; 3d, 10s. 10d. 4d.; 4th, 10s. 9d.; 7th, 10s. 9d. 4d.; 8th, 10s. 9d.; 16th, 10s. 11d. 4d. and 17th, 11s.

Messrs. Willett & Gray, under date of Jan. 15th, report total stock of sugar at four ports, U. S., 189,424 tons against 140,164 tons last year; six principal ports of Cuba, by cable same date, stock 86,500 tons against 40,000 tons last year. Total stock in all the principal countries Jan. 9th, 2,516,100 tons against 1,936,465 tons same time last year. Afloats to the United States from all countries estimated at 60,000 tons against 50,000 tons last year.

The reports from the Cuba crop continue unfavorable, and 800,000 tons is considered a full estimate. Regarding estimates of this year's crops of the world, we quote from Dunn's review of the sugar trade, under date of Dec. 30, 1895, as follows:

The estimates of production available for 1895-97, as given by Mr. Licht, are 2,540,000 tons of cane sugar and 4,130,000 tons of beet root. In the former case there is thus an estimated decrease of 525,000 tons, and in the latter of 675,000 tons, as compared with the crop of 1894-5. In an estimate, confined to beet root, made by Mr. Giesecker, the Belgian authority, he calculated the deficiency at 1,000,000 tons, but, as matters have since shaped, Mr. Licht's estimate appears to be much nearer the mark. In these estimates there is a complete reversal of what took place last year, when a surplus of more than 800,000 tons over the crop of 1893-94 had to be faced, and which produced, as has been seen, such disastrous consequences to values. The change in the position stands for the moment discounted by an advance of say 2s. per cwt. on 88 per cent. beet root and 2s. 4d. per cwt. on first market granulated, the lowest points of the year. The matter of production, which of course from the very nature of things, must ever remain a dominant factor in the regulation of all values, becomes more than ordinarily so in the case of sugar, because of the unnatural conditions which apply to its cultivation in European countries. Protected and fostered, as it had been by export bounties, etc., the quantity produced has periodically so greatly overlapped requirements, that this danger may be said to stand before the trade as a permanent menace. This is especially the case in an age, and in relation to an article, which necessitate so much anticipatory action.

Beginning with the crop of 1885-6, the production was 4,500,000 tons. It was increased 500,000 tons in the following year, and this increase was maintained down to and including the campaign of 1888-89. In that of 1889-90 a further addition of over 700,000 tons was made, and there it rested till 1892-93, when almost 900,000 tons were added to the yearly supply. In the following year an equal addition again took place, but only to be followed by one of 800,000 tons in 1894-95. At this point the position was, as it were, put under review by the area of cultivation for the crop of 1895-96, being so reduced as to bring back the supply to something like what the crop of 1893-94 produced, which was in the neighborhood of 6,670,000 tons. The effect of this cutting down will mean a reduction of somewhere about 1,000,000 tons from the production of 1894-95.

Taking the estimate of production given by Licht at 6,670,000 tons and

the stock carried over, which, on September last, was 1,540,692 tons, brings the total supply for the current season to 8,210,692 tons. The consumption of 1894-95 was about 6,907,114 tons, and, allowing for increase in consumption and depletion of invisible supplies, say 690,000 tons, the requirements of the year would equal 7,597,114 tons and there would consequently remain a balance on 1st of September, 1896, of about 613,698 tons. The question of consumption becomes every year a more difficult one to treat.

The average price of 88 per cent. beetroot per cwt., f. o. b. Hamburg, for 1895 was 9s. 9d. and No. 14 Java, 1895 terms 11s. 9d. and 11s. 9d. respectively in 1894.

The highest price of 88 per cent. beetroot in 1895 was 11s. 1d. and the lowest 8s. 6d. The highest price for No. 14 Java was 13s. 3d. and lowest 10s. 9d.

The average price of 96 test centrifugals in the New York market for 1895 was, according to Willett & Gray's statistics, 33 27, and 1894 38 24. Granulated sugar, 1895 \$4 15, and 1894 \$4 12.

Our latest mail advices from New York of 14th instant state that business is rather at a standstill, as buyers decline to accept the few sugars which are arriving at current quotations, and the owners are putting them in store as a rule, and will await a better market.

On the merits of probable supply and demand, holders of raw sugars still have a great deal of faith, and many of them are willing to have their accumulations of desirable parcels considered as unavailable for negotiation at the moment. Demand, however, is very light, which gives affairs a slack tone. Refined is quiet and in moderate demand, but any signs of improvement would bring in buyers more freely. The Louisiana crop is ending with about 226,000 tons instead of 280,000 tons, as estimated, against last crop of 317,000 tons. Spot foreign granulated quoted on above date at 4 7-16c. for medium German in 224-lb. bags, and 4 1/2c. in 100-lb. bags; \$4.60 for fine German and \$4.65 for Dutch to arrive in 100-lb. bags, net cash. The difference between raws and refined is 8 1/2c. against the difference same time last year of 7 1/2c.

Loudon cable of the 14th instant quotes Java No. 15, D. S., at 12s. 10 1/2d.; first refining, 10s. 9d.; beet, January 11s., February 11s.; first marks German granulated, 12s. 9d. f. o. b.; Hamburg, equal to \$4.24 net cash delivered in New York duty paid.

LATEST SUGAR REPORTS.

Our latest telegram from New York of this p.m. quotes no sales of centrifugals, with buyers offering 3 1/2c. for 96 test ex ship, wharf or store, but 3 1/2c. is asked. A further advance is anticipated. London beet sugar 88 test analysis, f. o. b., Hamburg, January 11s. 9d. per cwt.; August, 11s. 9d. London market strong, being affected by advices from Cuba. No change in last estimate of Cuba crop. If the insurgents are recognized in Cuba the crop cannot be increased. No change in last estimate of European beet crops. Trust certificates (common) 100%, preferred 96%.

Rice.—Hawaiian—Demand has somewhat improved since January 1st, but there is no change for much of an advance for a long time to come. Stock of cheap New Orleans rice is very large, the low prices inducing buyers to order freely. We quote 8 1/2c., 60 days, for best Hawaiian.

Japan—Receipts, 2100 bags, uncleared; price for cleared, duty paid, 3 1/2c., with very slow sales.

Flour.—G. ex family, \$3 65; E. Dorado, \$2 65 per bbl., f. o. b.; crown, \$3.60 per bbl., f. o. b.

Bran—Fine, \$12.50; coarse, \$13 per ton, f. o. b.

Middle—Ordinary, \$18.50; choice, \$20.50 per ton, f. o. b.

Barley.—No. 1 feed, 7 1/2c. per cwt., f. o. b., ground or rolled, \$16 per ton, f. o. b.

Oats—Fair, 85c.; choice, 90c. @ 95c.; surprise, \$1.10 per cwt., f. o. b.

Wheat—Chicken, \$1.10; milling, \$1.17c. per cwt., f. o. b.

Corn—S. Y., 92c. @ 95c. per cwt., f. o. b.

Hay—Wheat comp., \$10 @ \$11; large bales, \$11 @ \$12 per ton, f. o. b.; oat comp., \$9 @ \$10, large bales, \$10 @ \$11 per ton, f. o. b.

Lime—\$1 @ \$1.05 per cwt., f. o. b.

Charters—Last an iron ship 22s. 6d. Loudon direct. Several ships originally chartered on speculation have been offered the past week, one large iron having been declined by charterers at 24s. 6d., with full options.

Holders of wheat, knowing the situation, have advanced prices in order to depress freights.

There is still some demand for Sydney to-morrow at 19s. Rain commenced a week ago, and has been continuous and general all over the coast, which will prove of great benefit to the coming crop.

Lumber lohnage, Puget Sound or Burrard Inlet, still in demand, Sydney 35s., to 36s. 3d.; Melbourne or Adelade, 45s.; west coast South America, 40s.

Exchange—New York regular and telegraphic at par; London 60 days, \$4.87 to \$4.87; demand, \$4.89 to \$4.89.

THEO. HOFFMAN, Manager.

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FIRST-CLASS FEED.

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Is the very best at the
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If Sugar is what you want us

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The Hawaiian Fertilizing Company has just received per "Helen Brewer"

50 Tons Soft Phosphate Florida,
150 Tons Double Superphosphate,
360 Tons Natural Plant Food,
25 Tons Common Superphosphate

Also per "Martha Davis" and other vessels,

Nitrate of Soda,

Sulphate of Ammonia,

Sulphate of Potash,

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High-Grade Manures

To any analysis always on hand or made to order.

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A Model Plant is not complete without Electric Power, thus dispensing with small engines.

Why not generate your power from one CENTRAL Station? One generator can furnish power to your Pumpa, Centrifugals, Elevators, Plows, Railways and Hoists; also furnish light and power for a radius of from 15 to 20 miles.

Electric power being used saves the labor of hauling coal in your field, also water, and does away with high-priced engineers, and only have one engine to look after in your mill.

Where water power is available it costs nothing to generate Electric Power.

THE HAWAIIAN ELECTRIC COMPANY is now ready to furnish Electric Plants and Generators of all descriptions at short notice, and also has on hand a large stock of Wire, Chandeliers and all Electrical Goods.

All orders will be given prompt attention, and estimates furnished for Lighting and Power Plants; also attention is given to House and Marine Wiring.

THEO. H. HOFFMAN, Manager.

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MERCHANDISE.

We wish to call your attention to the following goods just received from England:

Sheet Zinc,

Bar Iron,

Anvils,

Fence Wire,

Hydraulic Jacks,

Hawaiian Gazette.

SEMI-WEEKLY.

ISSUED TUESDAYS AND FRIDAYS

W. R. PARRINGTON, EDITOR.

TUESDAY. JANUARY 28, 1896.

It gives us pleasure to state on the authority of Minister Cooper that the American Minister did reply to the request sent him regarding the observance of the 17th of January. This clears up a portion of the mystery but the end has not been reached.

THE Chinese vegetable venders have hit upon a method of boycotting the public that would do credit to President Debs or any other fly-by-night labor agitator of the United States. Having been refused the liberty of blockading the sidewalks in certain sections of the city, they have refused to sell the products of their gardens under any conditions. What is to be gained by allowing vegetables to rot in the ground has not been ascertained, but we have no doubt that the housewives of the city can stand it as long as the gardener can. Meanwhile a splendid opportunity is offered for the Portuguese to increase their sales.

THE Hilo Tribune pays a very pretty compliment to the Chief Executive of our nation on account of the interest he has shown in the other islands, and his favorable impressions of the Hilo districts. This is nothing particularly new. President Dole, as well as every other member of the Government, has always had a lively interest in the affairs of the people of Hilo and every other burgh of the islands. We are pleased to note, however, that our friends have discovered that the head of "that family compact" isn't such a bad man after all. Hilo has always had the attention of the Government, and always will have, notwithstanding some fits of citizens kick about like bucking mules.

A MASSILLON, Ohio, dispatch says the members of the National Band assert they will starve before they will accept assistance from the present Government. This may appear as intense loyalty to some, but as a matter of fact it puts the band boys in the position of the man who cut off his nose to spite his face. They are citizens of a free country, and if they prefer to walk when they can ride at the expense of the Government they have perfect liberty to follow their own sweet will. The Government has shown itself ready to assist them at any and all times, and it will undoubtedly be better for them and their families to swallow their pride and accept the proffered assistance of generous friends.

DURING all the fuss and fume resulting from troubles in the Transvaal, President Krueger has thus far shown himself to be the peer of the statesmen mixed up in the affair. He cleverly outwitted Dr. Jamieson, and has practically caused England to bow the knee in the disposition of those British subjects who made themselves liable to answer the full penalty for treason. Although the fact that Germany has been a factor has of course been of material assistance, as had no power interfered the President of the little republic would have been forced to submit to superior force, at the same time, Krueger has upheld the dignity of his country under circumstances that would have been trying to the leader of a more pretentious nation.

LATE advices from the Coast state that a friendly rivalry exists between the respective committees on foreign relations in the House and Senate to be the first to bring the Hawaiian cable proposition to a final vote. We trust enough of this rivalry may be imparted to the members of the House of Congress to assure the prompt passage of the bill and an equally prompt inauguration of the work

of construction. Mr. Spalding has to all appearances met with good success thus far, and if he can overcome or turn into some other channel the economical wave that usually passes over Congress just previous to a presidential campaign, there is every reason to believe that a full measure of success will attend his efforts.

THE FIRST RETURN RECEIVED.

The first return from the ADVERTISER's statement of the loathsome conditions that exist in many sections of our city comes in the form of a threat to a member of the reportorial force, who was detailed to make an investigation and place before the public a true statement concerning the miserable dives that have been established within our midst in a comparatively short time. So far as the warning effects personnel of this paper, it is of comparatively little importance. If the hoodlums are "looking" for us, the city is not a large one. Nor will their threats influence us in the least to cease our efforts to inform the public of the growing power of these brazen-souled representatives of the lowest order of vicious immorality. The evil is here; it is on the increase and we shall continue to paint the situation in calm but none the less truthful colors until every licentious Asiatic is at least driven from the business portions of the town, or, better still, sent out of the country unless they see fit to find some occupation other than living like unwholesome beasts in dens of iniquity.

To the people of the city, however, this expression of feeling from our Asiatic friends is proof positive that this social evil is fast assuming an importance that cannot be overlooked. It is proof positive that the prostitutes are here; that they are protected by a crowd of gamblers and blackmailers, and that these promoters of licentiousness are fairly well organized. If allowed to continue as at present, we may, without the least exaggeration, forecast serious results not alone to the moral welfare of the country. This has always been, and is today, a remarkably peaceful community. Men, women and children have felt little fear in going unattended through any part of the city at any time of day or night. Locks and keys in private residences are practically unknown. The happy condition cannot continue long, however, if the idlers from the plantations are to continue plying their nefarious business. The problem is many-sided and must be given careful consideration. It is impossible to wipe out the evil in one fell swoop. We must go slowly; but when the first step has been decided upon there should be no delay in carrying out the plan of action. It is next to impossible to run a thousand people, more or less, out of the country, but it is possible to prevent their populating the business thoroughfares and smirching every portion of the city. A partial solution of the problem may be accomplished by restricting these people to a well defined locality. This might breed a "devil's half acre," but we believe a half acre of this description is better than a whole one, and by gradually bringing the law to bear the evil can be wiped out by degrees until the city is finally able to show a clean bill of health and morality. We trust that the Board of Health will not delay in calling the proposed public meeting and that their request will meet with a good response from the people. With the co-operation of the white residents and the better class Asiatics this work can be accomplished quietly and successfully.

DIPLOMATS AND HOLIDAYS.

The diplomatic muddle growing out of the failure of some of the members of the diplomatic corps to recognize the 17th of January as a national holiday is a most extraordinary affair. On close investigation it appears that the dean of the diplomatic corps in Hawaii ignored the usual invitation sent out by the Government requesting

an observance of the "day," and three other members, after holding a conference, decide that they cannot recognize the day because their home governments did not formally recognize the Provisional Government. They have stated their case and furthermore have sent to headquarters for instructions.

This is the first instance that has come within our notice of members of the diplomatic corps attempting to give the Government to which they are accredited, points on what days, and for what reasons, these days are set apart for a general holiday throughout the country. If it had been desired to offer a direct insult to the people of this country, we know of no more successful method of attaining that object. Supposing a foreign government did not recognize the Provisional Government? This Republic has proclaimed the 17th of January as a national holiday. Supposing the Hawaiian Government should make the first day of April a national holiday, to commemorate the hauling down of the American flag. It might naturally be inferred from this recent action that our diplomats would refuse to recognize the day because the Provisional Government was in power at that time. We would not feel like taking the American representative to task for failure to take notice of such an event, yet having been duly credited to this Government, and diplomatic relations never having been severed from the days of the monarchy to the present time, we see no reason for failure to comply if such a request came from local officials. If it is thought best to wipe out the memory of January 17th, that is a matter for the people of this country alone to decide. Outside influence either for or against is entirely out of place.

The Provisional Government was the foundation on which the republican principles of this nation were established, and every man whose nation upholds these principles should be proud to pay tribute to the anniversary of the day that marks the beginning of an epoch of advance in the political history of this nation. President Cleveland, in his recent message and by his attitude toward the representative of Hawaii in Washington has remarked upon the friendly relations with the country. We cannot believe that he or Secretary Olney or the executive officers of any other nation are men who would favor jeopardizing our friendly relations by diplomatic hair-splitting on a question of holidays.

A GROWING EVIL.

It has often, and very truly, been stated that within the small area of the Hawaiian Islands there is presented every phase of every sociological problem that has thus far been enumerated. With our mixed population and the combination of occidental civilization and oriental semi-civilization, the people of this country are brought face to face with interesting, peculiar and too often, deplorable conditions in the social life of the lower classes that call for serious deliberation and prompt action.

Since the advent of the Japanese to this country there has been growing under the very noses of the good people of this city an evil that has assumed such proportions that it cannot be passed by as a matter of minor importance of one that will gradually right itself under the beneficent influences of our enlightened civilization. We refer to the large increase of the Japanese prostitutes in the city.

We appreciate fully the false modesty that leads many people to hush these matters up and desire that public attention should not be brought to bear, but we also believe that the time has come when something should be done to at least mitigate the evil as it exists in Honolulu today. As was shown in an interview with one of the better class Japanese, published in this paper a few days ago, the Japanese of the merchant class have become thoroughly aroused, and very naturally desire the co-operation of the white residents in taking some

action to improve the present conditions.

For evidence of the increase of this evil, our citizens have only to refer to the statistics of the Board of Health taken under "the act to mitigate" and a still more repulsive proof exists in the manner in which these licentious people are gradually crowding themselves into districts that have been put in the more respectable portions of the city. When the recent report of the Labor Committee of the Planters' Labor and Supply Company was read, the question was asked: What becomes of the Japanese who leave the plantations and do not return to Japan? Fully one thousand of these men can be accounted for as idlers who are living on the earnings of Japanese women. They are banded together in an organization quite as strong and far more formidable from a moral standpoint than any Japanese society that exists in this country.

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Conditions have reached such a point that the people of this country, and particularly the citizens of Honolulu, can no longer close their eyes to the situation. It is a problem that strikes home to the fathers and mothers who have any thought for the moral atmosphere with which the young men and women of the city are daily brought in contact. The Board of Health, treating the question from a purely sanitary standpoint, finds that it is reaching a magnitude that demands a different disposition than has been made in the past, and the promulgation of laws that will provide for the segregation of these people to a certain section of the city or a more rigid law that will serve in a measure to stamp out the evil.

It has been suggested that a public meeting of the Board of Health be called to obtain the opinion of people of the city. Let the meeting be called by all means. Let the people put aside their false modesty, discuss the matter freely and openly, and having reached a decision, act promptly.

SOME OF KATE FIELD'S WORK.

Kate Field's past record has proved beyond question that when she once grapples with a political problem she does not allow the ink to dry in her pen until she has accomplished tangible results. In her work in this country Miss Field has certainly shown that she has lost none of the old-time ability that first brought her into prominence as a molder of political minds through the medium of the newspapers. Although even her best friends do not always agree with her, they have found that notwithstanding what are put down as her peculiar ideas, she works along the line of good common sense and sound principle.

Her interview with President Dole has done more to set this Government before the American people in its true light than anything that has thus far been written. By the activity of Mr. Kohlstadt of the Chicago Times-Herald the principal points in the interview were published in nearly every newspaper in the United States that possesses a telegraphic news service, and the association of Miss Field's name with the dispatch gave assurance of its being authentic. The cable promoters have also received able assistance from her pen with good results. As has been previously remarked, Hawaiian affairs have passed the sensational stage and the press and public men are getting down to a business-like consideration of the situation. Among other prominent journals we find the Minneapolis Tribune coming forward with a careful review of annexation prospects. The Tribune admits a difference of opinion among the members of the leading political parties on the subject of annexation, but also adds that

"events are rapidly shaping them-

selves so as to compel the United States to become a strong naval power. If we are to maintain a large navy and aim to rank as the equal of Great Britain in sea power, which we should do, we will need a coaling station in the Pacific ocean. We should therefore annex the Hawaiian islands and construct fortifications there which would make our position as impregnable as that of England at Gibraltar. The Venezuelan war scare has aroused our people to the inadequacy of our coast defenses and of our military preparation generally.

"If we are to have presidents who are liable to indulge in warlike manifestos, it would be the height of folly for the nation not to make preparations to back him. The general outburst of popular favor with which President Cleveland's Venezuelan message was received will be an encouragement to future presidents to assume a firm attitude in the face of foreign aggression. If the people approve the message, they certainly must approve appropriations for armament and defense. The progress of such warlike preparations will inevitably breed a policy of expansion, of which the annexation of Hawaii be the first fruit. And President Cleveland, who did all in his power, at the outset of his administration, to reverse President Harrison's policy in reference to these islands, is responsible for the re-awakened sentiment in favor of annexation. His Venezuelan message is likely to have far-reaching consequences."

The many friends of Mrs. W. C. Weedon will be glad to learn that she is now steadily recovering from her long and serious illness and is looking forward to returning to Honolulu as soon as her physician thinks it advisable.

Excellent reports have been received from Yale regarding Arthur Wilder and Fred Peterson, two Honolulu boys now taking a law course there. In a class of 180, Wilder and Peterson stood fourth and fifth respectively. The former's average was 92 and the latter 91. Arthur spent his holidays in Washington.

The Foreign Office has been notified that the first Chilean ministry under the new Governor has been re-tired by the Chamber of Deputies under a vote of censure. The Minister of Foreign Affairs in the new Cabinet is Dr. Ricardo Artiz de Zavallos. Congress has been called in extraordinary session to discuss matters of finance and affairs between that Government and that of Peru.

IN THE BEGINNING
Of the new year, when the winter season of close confinement is only half gone, many find that their health begins to break down, that the least exposure threatens sickness. It is then, as well as at all other times, and with people even in good health, that the following facts should be remembered, namely: That Hood's Sarsaparilla leads everything in the way of medicines; that it accomplishes the greatest cures in the world, and requires the largest building in the world devoted exclusively to the preparation of the proprietary medicine. Does not this conclusively prove, if you are sick, that Hood's Sarsaparilla is the medicine for you to take?

HOBSON DRUG CO., wholesale agents.

ONE BOX OF CLARKE'S B41 PILLS.

Warranted to cure all discharges from the Primary Organs, in either sex (required or constitutional), Gravel, and pains in the Back. Guaranteed free from Mercury. Sold in Boxes, 4s. 6d. each, by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors throughout the World. Proprietors THE LINCOLN AND MIDLAND COUNTIES DRUG COMPANY, Lincoln, England. 1709

NOTICE

—TO—

COFFEE PLANTERS.

Hulling and Cleaning Coffee.

We are prepared to handle COFFEE in the cherry and hull, with the latest improved machinery.

Send us your COFFEE, either direct

or through your agents.

COFFEE taken from ship's side

hulled, cleaned and delivered to any

designated warehouse in this city.

No charge for insurance and stor-

age while COFFEEs are in our mills.

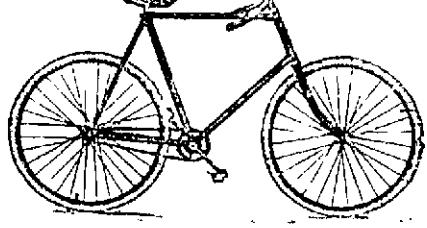
ATLAS COFFEE MILLS,

SAN FRANCISCO.

J. A. FOLGER & CO.,

Proprietors.

Timely Topics



TRIBUNE TANDEM.

First Bicycle Built for Two Introduced Into the Islands.

JANUARY 29, 1896.

This is bicycle week with us, and as usual we are to the front with the latest in wheels. The Australia brought us a consignment of 10 Tribune bicycles with the latest improvements. Among them was a tandem, the first bicycle of the kind brought to the islands. It was ridden about town yesterday and created a great deal of attention and favorable comment. As a result our store was crowded during the day with persons interested in cycling. We received four wheels for ladies, and these cannot be excelled in workmanship and finish.

The Scientific American of January 4th contains a page write-up of the Black Bicycle Manufacturing Company and their product—Tribune wheels. This paper does not give advertising puffs, but describes manufactures on their merits. * * *

The factory and works of the Black Manufacturing Company, of Erie, Pa., was selected by the paper as a representative company which produce the highest grade of wheel and which put it on the market purely on its own merits without the adventitious advertisement of paid riders.

The wheel made by this company, the Tribune bicycle, embodies the best possible practice and is correspondingly free from structural variations of unproved merit. The tubings, whose walls are of 20 gauge thickness, is of American make, the company having found that English tubing could not be obtained of sufficiently even quality. At the junctions of the tubes forged connections are employed.

The standard finish of the machine is black enamel and nickel plate. The enamel is put on in four coats, two of India rubber enamel and two polishing coats, the frame being rubbed down with rotten-stone between the applications. This gives the finish equal to that of a piano body. All nickel plated parts are first copper plated. This prevents water or moisture getting under the nickel and rusting the steel and thereby causing a separation of the coating.

The aim of the constructor of this typical American wheel has been to secure simplicity and produce an absolutely standard article. Its criterion is its quality pure and simple. There are, however, some novelties introduced that are especially worthy of illustration. One of these affects the crank and crank shaft mechanism, the crank being secured to the shaft in a new way. V-shaped teeth are formed upon the crank shaft and upon the aperture in the pedal arm. This aperture in the pedal arm is split and provided with a tightening screw. To attach the crank arm to the shaft, it is thrust over the end of the shaft and the tightening screw is turned up, when it is secured as rigidly as if all were one piece of metal.

The handle bar is made adjustable by an arrangement of equal simplicity and efficiency. By reversing the handle bars they can be used in up-turned or down-turned position.

The sprocket wheels are cut to the cycloidal or theoretically correct curve, which avoids all friction of the chain against the teeth. This has long been the specialty of the Black Manufacturing Company.

We also illustrate the system of truing up the wheel. Each wheel is mounted on a gaging frame, and the workman, by setting up and loosening the nipples, brings the rim into an absolutely perfect plane. The steering arrangements of the tandem machine deserves attention. Sprockets are carried by the front and rear steering posts, and these sprockets are connected by chains and rods so as to insure unity of steering action between the front and rear handle bars.

THE . . .

Hawaiian Hardware

COMPANY, L'D.,

Opposite Spreckels' Bank,

307 FORT STREET.

LOCAL BREVIETIES.

The Collector-General's report for the year is in the hands of the Minister of Finance.

W. C. Wilder, Jr., who is now in San Francisco, may go east before returning to the islands.

Hopp & Co., furniture dealers on King street, call attention to superior upholstery work done by them.

There will be a cow-bell ride by the bicycle boys on Saturday evening. Meet at Palace Square at 7 o'clock.

Kate Field's trip to the volcano and other islands has been indefinitely postponed on account of ill health.

Clerks in the various departments of the Government are busy preparing reports for the coming Legislature.

Chu Matushi, a Japanese deserter from Papaikou plantation, was arrested yesterday morning by Officer Toma.

Jim Aylett and Kealakakai will be down on the S. C. Allen with all the instruments of the Hawaiian National Band.

C. R. McVeigh brought with him from the Coast some new and improved machinery for use in the International Iron Works.

Captain Wildes of the U. S. S. Boston will call on Consul Mills this morning. The visit will be returned in the afternoon.

Ruby Dexter, paced by a Tribune tandem ridden by King and Sylvester made a mile in 2:14 on the Waikiki road yesterday.

W. H. Hilliard, the artist, is spending his time in and about the city, visiting various places where artistic bits may catch the eye.

The Halstead brothers have taken no part and had no financial interest in the recent matched races between Confederate and Billy C.

E. O. Hall & Sons, agents for some of the bicycles that were winners in the races last Saturday, have an attractive ad. in this issue.

The record of events won on Tribune bicycles on January 17th is published by the Hawaiian Hardware Company in another column.

The President and party were at the home of Eben Low, Kiholo, Hawaii, on Monday last. They were to have left for Kailua shortly afterwards.

Minister King is in receipt of a letter from J. A. Posey of St. Paul, Minnesota, relative to the condition of affairs here and the openings for new settlers.

Over thirty couples were present at the home of John Nott last night, the event being the birthday of Mrs. Nott. Dancing and a good social time was spent.

During the absence of Professor Brigham, the Kamehameha museum will be open under the charge of Mr. Hall. Every Friday and Saturday from 10 a.m. to 4 p.m.

Mrs. Scott, wife of Captain Scott of the police force, will leave on the Kinai for Wailuku today. Her physician has recommended a change on account of her health.

Deputy Attorney General Dole left for Maui yesterday to represent the Government in prosecuting the engineer who drove the engine at the time of the fatal accident there recently.

Mrs. J. T. Crowley, wife of the assistant to Professor Maxwell at the Agricultural Experimental Station, arrived by the Australia and is located at Mrs. Chapin's.

Great care was taken by the Inter-Island Company yesterday afternoon in the manner they put the circus horses aboard. Mr. Wirth expressed himself as more than grateful.

Captain Scott escorted one of the fair lady opium-smugglers to her recent lodging house yesterday to obtain clothing for use during their stay in jail. Later, the two ladies sent out for ice cream.

A Chinese syndicate has purchased a complete well-boring outfit, and, as soon as the machinery arrives, will commence operations. An experienced white man will have charge of the business.

The mails for San Francisco, per S. S. Australia, will close tomorrow (Saturday) as follows: Registered letters and Parcel Post, 2 p.m.; ordinary mail 3 p.m. No Money Orders issued on day of sailing.

George Fern, one of the bus drivers, was arrested yesterday for cruelty to animals. He was caught driving a mule with both shoulders bruised and raw. The animal was taken to the police station and Fern released on bail.

THE JAPANESE RESENT.

The Hoodlums Inclined to Show Fight.

OBJECT TO ANY INTERFERENCE.

The Gang Congregates and Discusses the Situation—Want to be Left Alone—The Streets All Clear Last Night—Prospects of the Future.

January 30, 1896.
MR. STACKER, Gazette Office.

Will you meet me at my room tonight after ten o'clock. Do not come before that time as those hoodlums are excited and are looking for you.

I might give you a good way to get rid of them. I think there is danger.

[The above is a copy of a letter sent through the mail and received by the city editor of the ADVERTISER yesterday afternoon].

The article in this paper yesterday seems to have acted like a bomb in the camp of the undesirable Japanese element. They have been living here in security for the past two years and they fail to appreciate the suggestion that they had better find employment.

From the time the first one of them who could read English got hold of the ADVERTISER yesterday morning these chaps were in a ferment and they began devising ways and means to do up the reporter for this paper or be done up themselves.

In the afternoon a dozen of them met in a place on Smith street and discussed the situation. One of them more bloodthirsty than the rest was in favor of annihilating every member of the ADVERTISER staff without further ceremony but the conservative ones suggested a vote of the full house, and a meeting of a club which advocates some things Japanese was called for 8 o'clock and a great many members were seen going into the room.

What the result of the meeting was could not be ascertained. Its object was to decide upon some plan of action in suppressing any further expose by the newspapers. The ADVERTISER had an interpreter present, but as he was not in his room "after ten" when the reporter called on him in response to the letter published above the full report of the meeting could not be obtained.

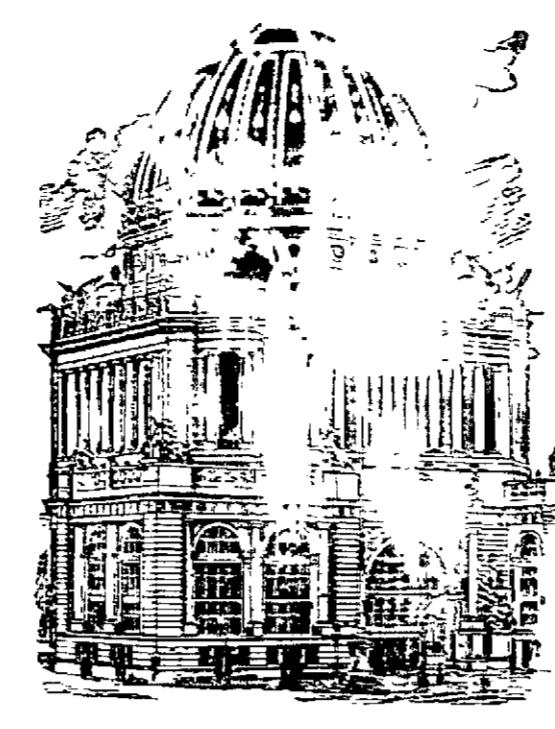
At 10 o'clock the reporter went over the same ground taken the night before. The Japanese who was deficient in knowledge of anything evil of the woman at whose door he stood guard Wednesday night was absent, but the ancient freak sat in the door.

These fellows are all innocent when their personal safety is concerned, but this fellow's innocence was so excessive that a new laid egg is a blase old rounder compared to it. If he ever gets into a police court it is a question whether he will be able to recognize the policeman who gathered him in. The barber shop, too, was as quiet as one could wish. It may be that the cold night interfered with business, for the proprietor sat alone in the shop as calm and solemn as an understudy to an undertaker.

When asked if there was any one back in the bathing shop he gave the usual "no savvy" reply. Pauahi street was singularly quiet, not a man was to be seen from one end to the other, and the only particularly bright light shining was through the windows of the Chinese wash house. It must not be believed that these fellows sought legitimate labor directly they found their presence was objectionable to the white citizens; they are too sharp for that sort of thing, and they are much too strong to work. Their fear was of the police, and they believed there was a possibility of a raid some time during the night, so they wisely hid themselves to the meeting at the club house and kept out of the way.

The condition of affairs as published in the ADVERTISER has awakened the people to a realization that something must be done. There was not a person who spoke of the article but what considered it a step in the right direction. As a prelude to a necessary reform measure, the people have stamped it with their seal of approval.

When the gamblers and runners in connection with the Japanese highbinders' society learn this morning that the reporter went



The Source of Administration.

Here is the Administration Building. Beneath its lofty dome was the mainspring of the great Columbian Fair. Better work was never done than in its graceful structure. Every day witnessed within its walls a victory of mind over matter. Steadfast and intelligent endeavor, sustaining a perfect system, wrought out a magical triumph. The Administration Building might fitly be called the keystone in the Exposition arch.

Under the direction of these incomparable administrators the highest honors at the Fair were awarded to

Dr. Price's Cream Baking Powder

Superiority in leavening strength, perfect purity in make-up, and entire wholesomeness in effects, were the qualities on which the award was based. The award at Chicago has since been appropriately confirmed and justified by bestowal on Dr. Price's of the highest award and gold medal at the California Midwinter Fair.

LEWIS & CO., AGENTS, HONOLULU, H. I.

over the same ground, even after they had uttered threats against him, they will probably have a renewal of anger and conclude that the reporter is too coarse and rude to be influenced by their cautionary signals and words of advice. From the expression on the face of the solitary individual in the barber shop, the supposition is that he would decline to shave any member of the ADVERTISER staff.

ARRIVAL OF THE BOSTON.

List of Officers—First Visit Since 1893—Will Remain Ten Days.

The U. S. S. Boston, Wildes commander, arrived from San Francisco early yesterday afternoon after a trip of eleven days. During the voyage strong head winds and rather rough weather were the experience of the ship.

No events of importance happened on the trip. Since the last visit of the Boston to this port she has undergone slight repairs, but her appearance is unchanged. Her officers are as follows: Frank Wildes, captain; G. Blocklinger, executive officer; W. Calkins, W. McLean, B. W. Hodges and W. L. Howard, lieutenants; S. S. Strite, S. S. Robinson and T. S. Wilson, ensigns; J. Entwhistle, chief engineer; E. H. Scribner, P. A. engineer; M. H. Crawford, surgeon; J. E. Page, P. A. surgeon; J. R. Martin, paymaster; R. McEl Dutton, lieutenant U. S. M. C.; G. H. Grendle, pay clerk; Joel Evans, gunner, and O. H. Hilton, carpenter.

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and doing if they intend to make any kind of a showing against the Honolulu men.

Things are rather quiet among the regulars. The general health is good and the men look in better trim than they have before. Their neatness of appearance has been the subject of favorable remark by many people from the States.

Captain Camara went aboard the U. S. S. Boston yesterday to extend to the ship the civilities of the post.

The following letter from one of the prominent Hilo riflemen to a member of Company B was received recently.

"We succeeded in tying your score Saturday, but suppose by Creedmore rules ours is the best. A few of our boys went to pieces. Waikiki Wilson surprised himself as well as the team by making 45. He has always been known as a 39 man. After the match we shot for practice and scored 407 points. Our boys are improving very rapidly so that I believe we can keep the flies off you people at Honolulu, and make you hustle to beat us."

The Hilo men have signified their intention of shooting a return match with the Company B team.

This will take place two weeks from tomorrow or the Saturday following the great shoot with the California National Guard team.

Vida Thrum has been promoted to sergeant in Company B.

Corporal Schmidt of Company B made 47 at Makiki butts Wednesday afternoon. Schmidt is in the second-class but he made a fine first-class score.

Visit to the Boston.

Captain Camara had a hard time of it while going out to the U. S. S. Boston yesterday afternoon to present the respects of the post.

He was in the police boat and had a Hawaiian flag flying at the stern of the boat. The police crew pulled under the stern ropes of the C. D. Fryant, now discharging lumber, laid on at Aiken & Robinson's wharf. The flagpole was too long, and one of the ropes caught the top. It was thrown into the water and splashed some of the occupants of the boat. Shortly afterward the flag was replaced and the boat proceeded out to the Boston.

AROUND THE QUARTERS.

Interesting Military Items Good Scores Made Here and at Hilo.

Interest in military circles seems to be centered on the coming shoot between the N. G. H. team and another from the Nationals of California. Hard practice is being done daily at the Makiki butts and the Californians will have to be up

POLICE COURT NEWS.

A Hearing of the Women Smugglers.

Bonani Gets Fine and Imprisonment. Evidence Against Other Defendants. Hearing Continued.

The Police Court was crowded yesterday morning by people anxious to hear the proceedings in the case of Lui Bonani, charged with having opium in possession.

Several cases were brought up before the star case of the morning.

The ten Chinamen arrested Wednesday morning for violating Board of Health regulations stood up in line to hear the charge, their faces wearing a woe-begone expression. A nolle prosequi was entered and defendants discharged. Then the expression changed.

In the case of Bonani, Captain Scott was the first witness. He said: "Arrested defendant on January 27th between 11 and 12 p.m. defendant was in his room, Fowler's yard; had Cordes and Xavier along with me; knocked at the door and defendant appeared; showed him my warrant and began the search immediately; found two pairs of drawers with opium stitched in pockets arranged for the occasion; found sixty-three tins in all; defendant said he did not know they were under the bed where we found them."

Special Cordes told substantially the same story as that detailed by Captain Scott.

Defendant was found guilty and sentenced to pay a fine of \$200 and costs, with one month's imprisonment at hard labor added. Appeal noted.

George Fern plead guilty to the charge of cruelty to animals and was fined \$1 and costs.

At 1:30 p.m. the case of Mrs. Fernandez and Miss Rodriguez, for importation of opium into the country, came up for trial. Messrs. Hartwell, Thurston & Stanley and Paul Neumann for defense; the Attorney-General for prosecution.

Special Cordes—Know the two defendants; saw them first last Monday evening coming down the gang plank of the Australia; came down about five minutes after arrival of steamer; there were men behind them; one of Roach's barbers was among these; saw the women walk along on the wharf and disappear; saw them again that evening coming down stairs from the building in Fowler's yard; they came out of the room rented by Bonani; two men accompanied them; one was the barber; do not know the other man; the women turned over in the direction of Hotel street; men stopped at the passage into the alley and held conversation; I told Huihui who was with me, to watch them; heard one of the men say: "They are detectives and I think we will lose the stuff"; Huihui said the men had gone off in a hack; told Xavier to watch the place and to see that no one came out; Bonani was in his room and lighted the lamp shortly after that the light went out; went for Captain Scott; we two went back to the house and found Bonani in his room; found two pairs of drawers; Captain Scott pulled them out from under the bed; felt them and found that they had compartments in which were sixty-three tins of opium.

Cross-examined—Did not take out the tins of opium.

Here Attorney Neumann asked that Cordes be made to put the opium back in the compartments in the drawers. Cordes got down on his knees and complied with the request as best he could, but failed to get all the tins in.

Cordes continued—There are three rooms in the building where the opium was found; had information in regard to the opium; know the women; saw them on the street; there was no light, but it was a very light night; yes, I had information that two men and two women had gone into the room; do not remember who came out of the room first; one man took the lead; as far as I know he was the barber; made no attempt to arrest him; thought it would be better to have a search warrant and search the room; the other man I do not know; he was taller and had dark hair; may have seen him in Honolulu before, but am not sure; understood at the police station that he had been sent for; did not ask the barber who the other man was, he did not volunteer any information, didn't speak to the barber that night; asked him next day if he had seen the night previous; did not get any satisfactory answer.

Xavier—Saw barber by the name of Fernandes coming down the gang plank of the Australia; two women, the barber and another man came up preparing a menu suitable to out of Bonani's room and descended the stairs, stood in front of the building and Huihui watched the back window, met Fisher near the

Anchor saloon after coming from the Australia; in consequence of what he told us, we went right to Fowler's yard.

Cross-examined by A. S. Hartwell—That is the same opium that Bonani was convicted of having possession of; followed them a little way; did not follow them outside the gate, the two women and two men were mumble, do not know which particular one or ones were talking, when we met Fisher he said something suspicious was going on in Fowler's yard, he is not in the employ of the police department so far as I know.

Huihui—Saw defendants coming down gang plank, they were with two men; followed the men and met them with the women, the barber struck his fist against his hand and said, "G—damn;" can't tell where the other man went to; he came down the stairs with them; when I met them again afterwards he was not with them; lost sight of him about the end of the passage. The remainder of the evidence tallied with that given by the other witnesses.

John Fisher—Went to Fowler's

yard to see Martin about a boat; came back from Pearl Harbor about 9 o'clock Monday evening; saw hack come along with two men and two women in it; they went up stairs to a room (35) in the building in Fowler's yard; the light was blown out; the door was not locked; had started to the police station when I met Cordes;

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Kanihunaule, the hack-driver—Was at the Hotel Stables; man came along and inquired for Joe Lucca; told him he had a load; man told me to drive down to Queen street; drove to old man Magoon's place, beyond South street; saw two ladies and two men; one of the men had a smooth face and

IN DARKEST HONOLULU.

Where the Drag-Net of Reform Is Needed.

THE CITY NEEDS CLEANING.

Japanese Women Who Toll Not—A Horde of Immorality—Evils Which Need Attention—Where the Dangerous Persons Act Would Work.

What Dupont and Morton streets are to San Francisco, portions of Maunakea, Nuuanu and Alani Panahi are to Honolulu. Let the denizens of those streets and alleys of San Francisco be permitted to occupy places on Market or Kearny streets, and they would be in the same relative position of the same class of people in Honolulu.

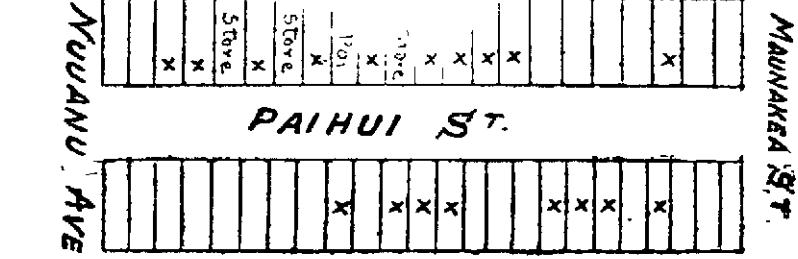
Probably no street in the city has more people on it during the day than Nuuanu street. Business men and women whose affairs take them to town more conveniently by that thoroughfare; children on their way to and from school, are passing through this street, and doing so must pass by the dens of women whose miserable vocation in any other place would drive them beyond the confines of the business or residence portion of a city.

Why these women should be allowed to locate where they are has never been answered. Day or night they may be found with their hideous, powdered faces peering at passers-by with a brazen effrontery born of contact with the lowest orders of humanity.

Years ago, through the efforts of James L. Dowsett, there was a law passed entitled an act to mitigate. But in the passage of that law there was no provision for the locality which these women should occupy. The presence of the whalers in those days demanded such a law.

"Things were different then," said an old merchant yesterday, "and the evil was confined to Hawaiians. It was before the advent of the Japanese, and though blackmailers and bouncers were not known. It will not be safe for a man to pass along Nuuanu street late at night a year from now if these women are allowed to stop where they are, for the reason that around them are a lot of Japanese gamblers who exist upon their ill-gotten earnings. They are like buzzards around a carrion—men who could, and should, be picked up by the policemen and committed for vagrancy or sent out of the country.

Their presence here fosters evils, and to them can be laid the increase in the number of Japanese prostitutes in Honolulu. How? I'll tell you. Of the hundred odd women of that nationality plying their vocation within the shadows of respectable houses of Honolulu, sixty-one are registered with the city physician under the act



NUUANU STREET. A THOROUGHFARE WITH LOCALITIES WHICH NEED REFORMING.

lic the advisability of dealing with this class of women.

The first place visited was on the Diamond Head side of Nuuanu street, near a Chinese photograph gallery.

A man stood at the entrance, calmly smoking a cigarette; inside a narrow passageway the light shone out of a room.

The woman was there—a particularly homely, hand-painted affair, thumping a musical instrument which seemed to be a cross between a taro-patch fiddle and a Chinese fiddle. She was plainly visible from the street, but if she had not been the man was there to salam the passer-by.

He was there in the afternoon sweeping off the sidewalk, but when questioned as to his relation to the woman he professed ignorance. His knowledge of the ancient freaks was most imperfect, or his memory faulty.

When the reporter left, the man went into the room to make inquiry. Just above this place is another

shop of the same kind, but the house is built on a plan which shields the two women who occupy it from observation. Their way of advertising themselves is by means of the musical instrument such as the other woman, and perhaps every other Japanese prostitute has as a part of her household belongings.

On the same side of the street and directly above is a barber shop. Not such a shop as one would find further down town because the fittings were crude and the mirror was cracked. A doorway leads to the bathing department. On the left were two rooms each containing a bath tub of the conventional pattern; at the extreme end of this narrow, dimly lighted passage way was a door leading into what was evidently a larger compartment. What it contained was left to the imagination. Voices of men and women were heard and there were splashes of water.

The scenes of the places visited up to this time were duplicated in other places further up the street as far as Kukui, but the dwellings occupied by the Japanese were not so close together. But one just begins one's investigation of the slums of Honolulu when Nuuanu street is finished.

Paihui street is not a leading street—there are plenty of people here who do not know where it is; they have nothing in common with the people who live there because their Chinese laundrymen call for their clothes when they are finished. If they want poi, or if they wish a job of engraving done, they would not go into Paihui street to get it. Nor is it probable that they would select a tailor in that locality to make them evening suits. And yet this street has its people who do that sort of work. "But there are others."

The diagram shown is hardly complete. Some of the houses in the map which are free from the cross which mark them as being the home of one or two or three Japanese prostitutes will not bear investigation.

The street is not a cheerful one for prowling in during the night. There are no policemen stationed about to preserve order, but there are boot-

lums and gamblers from Japan, human vampires who live with these women between midnight and noon and gamble their money. Hawaiians collect on the corners because the street was once occupied by them, and it still seems like home to them, though they have been crowded out by the Mongolians and the Japanese of questionable characters.

In the middle of the street and directly opposite a house in which one of these women holds forth squatted a man gazing intently upon the house and waiting for the time when he could present himself for a share of blood money.

This one street probably contains more of this class of people for the number of dwellings than any other. It is the best known stamping grounds but other sections of the city are not free from them. Beretania street has its quota; Hotel street on the Ewa side of Smith paus out rich in immorality and Alakea in the vicinity of Merchant looks up in a way which indicates that so long as such things are tolerated it will not be outdone.

Chinese Fishers in Trouble.

Ten Chinamen were arrested yesterday morning for disobeying Board of Health regulations by

experience in order to show the pub-

E. O. HALL & SON, LIMITED.

SHIP CHANDLERS

— AND —

Hardware Merchants

Receive Merchandise constantly from the United States and Europe. We have just received

Horse Shoes, Wheel Barrows

Blacksmiths' Tools, Waukegan Barbed Wire, Wire Netting, all kinds; Plain Galvanized Fence Wire, Carpenters' Tools of all kinds,

Success Water Filters

THE BEST KIND;

Road Scrapers, Feed Cutters, Hall's Aluminum Cane Knives,

LAWN MOWERS,

Hoes and Handles, Picks and Mattocks,

Hall's Plows AND Breakers

These are selling fast and you should send your orders in soon.

FOLDING CLOTHES

DRYING RACKS,

These Racks fold up like an umbrella. Every household should have one.

CHARCOAL IRONS,

Or Yokes and Bows, Mixed Paints, Turpentine, Tar, Pitch, Asphaltum, Plaster of Paris.

Kakaako Salt

Whiting, Rosin.

Headquarters for the Columbia, Rambler and Stearns Bicycles—the best made.

E. O. HALL & SON, LTD.,

HONOLULU.

FOR RENT!

— THE —

Commodious New Store

WITH CELLAR

— IN THE —

VON HOLT BLOCK,

King Street.

These premises adjoin the new store soon to be occupied by W. W. Diamond. For particulars, apply to the

Manager Hawaiian Gazette

COMPANY, LIMITED,

Von Holt Block.

NOTICE.

The HAWAIIAN GAZETTE COMPANY requests that all bills up to the 31st of December, 1895, not already presented, be presented immediately.

FOR :—SALE

4-Horse Power Gas Engine

IN GOOD CONDITION.

Apply to the

HAWAIIAN GAZETTE CO.,

LIMITED.

COLDS, COUGHS, INFLUENZA, SORE THROAT

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral

Will relieve the most distressing cough, soothe the inflamed membrane, loosen the phlegm, and induce refreshing sleep. For the cure of Croup, Whooping Cough, Sore Throat, and all the pulmonary troubles to which the young are so liable, there is no other remedy so effective as

AYER'S

Cherry Pectoral

A Record of nearly 60 years

Gold Medals at the World's Chief Expositions.

The name Ayer's Cherry Pectoral is prominent on the wrapper, and is blown in the glass of each bottle. Take no cheap imitation.

Agents for Honolulu:

HOLLISTER DRUG COMPANY, LIMITED BENSON, SMITH & CO. HOBSON DRUG COMPANY.

General Insurance Company for Sea, River and Land Transport of Dresden.

Having established an agency at Honolulu and the Hawaiian Islands the undersigned General Agents are authorized to take risks against the dangers of the seas at the most reasonable rates and on the most favorable terms.

INSURANCE

Theo. H. Davies & Co., Ltd.

AGENTS FOR

FIRE, LIFE and MARINE INSURANCE.

Northern Assurance Co. Of London for FIRE & LIFE.

Established 1836.

Accumulated Funds, £3,975,000.

BRITISH AND FOREIGN MARINE INSURANCE CO., LTD.

Of Liverpool for MARINE.

Capital £1,000,000.

Reduction of Rates.

Immediate Payment of Claims.

THEO. H. DAVIES & CO., LTD., Agents.

Hamburg-Bremen Fire Insurance Co.

The undersigned having been appointed agents of the above company to insure risks against fire on Stone and Brick Buildings and on Merchandise stored therein on the most favorable terms. For particulars apply at the office of F. A. SCHAEFER & CO., Agents.

General Insurance Company for Sea, River and Land Transport of Dresden.

Having established an agency at Honolulu and the Hawaiian Islands the undersigned General Agents are authorized to take risks against the dangers of the seas at the most reasonable rates and on the most favorable terms.

F. A. SCHAEFER & CO., Agents for the Hawaiian Islands.

German Lloyd Marine Insurance Co. OF BERLIN.

Fortuna General Insurance Company OF BERLIN.

The above Insurance Companies have established a General Agency here, and the undersigned, General Agents, are authorized to take risks against the dangers of the seas at the most reasonable rates and on the most favorable terms.

F. A. SCHAEFER & CO., Gnl. Agts.

Trans-Atlantic Fire Insurance Company OF HAMBURG.

Capital of the company and reserve, reichsmarks 6,000,000.

Capital of their reinsurance companies 101,650,000.

Total reichsmarks 107,650,000.

North German Fire Insurance Company OF HAMBURG.

Capital of the company and reserve, reichsmarks 8,830,000.

Capital of their reinsurance companies 35,000,000.

Total reichsmarks 43,830,000.

The undersigned, General Agents of the two companies for the Hawaiian Islands, are prepared to insure Buildings, Furniture, Merchandise and Produce, Machinery, etc., also Sugar and Rice Mills, and Vessels in the harbor, against loss or damage by fire on the most favorable terms.

H. HACKFELD & CO.

CASTLE & COOKE, LTD., Life and Fire

Insurance Ag'ts.

AGENTS FOR

New England Mutual

LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY Of Boston.

Fair Fire Insurance Company Of Hartford.

North British and Mercantile INSURANCE COMPANY.

TOTAL ASSETS 31ST DEC., 1894.

£11,671,018 2s. 2d.

Authorized Capital, £3,000,000.

Subscribed Capital, £2,750,000.

Paid-up Capital 687,500 0 0.

Life and Annuity Funds 2,410,992 7 3.

Endowment Funds 8,572,523 14 11.

£11,671,018 2 2.

Revenue Fire Branch 1,546,856 18 7.

Revenue Life and Annuity Branches 1,370,842 16 9.

£2,906,678 15 4.

The accumulated funds of the Fire and Life Departments are free from liability in respect of each other.

ED. HOFFSCHLAEGER & CO., Agents for the Hawaiian Islands.

S. T. ALEXANDER H. P. BALDWIN

ALEXANDER & BALDWIN Commission Merchants, NO. 3 CALIFORNIA STREET, SAN FRANCISCO

Island Orders Promptly Filled.

BOOKBINDING

AT GAZETTE OFFICE.

MAY HAVE A NEW LINE.

An Electric Road Feasible and Advisable.

F. S. DODGE MAKES INQUIRIES.

A Tour Through the United States Electric Lines Everywhere — A Pocket Full of Estimates—Suggestions for a Sewerage System.

"Electric railways are feasible and advisable in Honolulu," said F. S. Dodge yesterday in conversation with a reporter for the ADVERTISER.

Mr. Dodge returned by the Australia from a tour through the United States and a few days spent in Lon-



F. S. DODGE.

don, England. He is one of a committee of three appointed by the last Legislature to inquire into the best electric railway system in use in the United States applicable to Honolulu and incidentally to ascertain the most feasible plan of sewerage for Honolulu. Mr. Dodge was selected by the company to make the necessary investigations. He left here October 2d last, proceeding to San Francisco. After visiting the principal cities in California he went to Salt Lake, Denver, Chicago, St. Louis, Cincinnati, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Washington, New York and Boston, as well as to many smaller towns where the electric system is in vogue.

While away he called upon and was in consultation with the leading engineers of the country. "I interviewed a number of manufacturers of electrical machinery, as well as electric companies, and obtained from them estimates of the cost per mile of building an electric road here and of supplying power houses and rolling stock.

"I believe I have seen the best electric roads operating in America," said Mr. Dodge, "and I feel competent to judge now which is best adapted for use here. In the largest cities laws have been passed by the assemblies and legislatures forbidding the use of overhead wires on electric roads and compelling the companies to use underground conduit systems. This is necessitated by the great amount of traffic on the streets in some places and in others, Washington for instance, by a wish of the commissioners to prevent the marauding of that beautiful city."

"Did you find any small city like Honolulu were the conduits were used?"

"Not one. The expense of building a road using the conduit system is enormous; in some places I believe it is \$75,000 per mile."

"You will hardly recommend that plan to the legislature for Honolulu?"

"I think not. Such a system for a place as small as Honolulu is unnecessary, and I might add, would be prohibitory. There are some excellent and safe overhead systems which will be reported to the legislature, together with estimates for building them."

"I found, during my travels, quite a number of people who are willing to construct the road if a franchise is granted, but I believe they will wait until they learn what steps will be taken by the English company regarding the franchise they hold and which will expire next December. Of course the fact that the Hawaiian Tramways Company has a franchise on certain streets need not prevent the next legislature from giving a franchise to another company for other streets."

"Did you investigate the sewerage systems in the cities you visited in the United States?"

"Oh, yes! That was one of the duties of my visit. Honolulu needs a sewerage system quite as much as any town I ever saw, and in my interviews with the city engineers in the places I visited that was often the main topic of conversation. In San Francisco I met Mr. Allard and Prof. Davison in New York, Col. Waring, superintendent of the street cleaning department, and Rudolph Herring, an engineer of considerable prominence."

"My visit to London was for the purpose of inquiring into the Shone system of sewerage. Yes, this is the one advanced by Theo. H. Davies, and, while I cannot say that it is the best, I believe it can be used here in connection with others quite advantageously."

"You say this system is in use in the United States?"

"Yes, in some cities for special purposes. In some parts of Chicago, where the basements are below the level of the sewer pipes, and in some small places where the conditions are

similar to ours, it worked beautifully.

"In London the Parliament buildings have it, and it is in use in other parts of the city of London. Here it could be used in connection with the conventional gravity system, and the dangers of dis-ase from lack of drainage would be reduced to the minimum."

"I feel, after my visit abroad, that Honolulu needs a sewerage system, and it needs electric railways, but just what I shall recommend in the premises must be withheld until my report is submitted."

"In what way does the Shone system differ from the old time way of disposing of the sewage?"

"The detailed plan is much too complicated for a newspaper article. I may say, however, that the sewage passes through pipes by means of air forced by pumps, either steam or electric."

"Then this plan would involve the erection of a power house, as in an electric railway line?"

"Ob, yes! There must be power, but it may be obtained at either the electric light station or at the new pumping plant on Beretania street. Of course the pumps must run continuously, and as the pumps at the water station are idle a great deal of the time, there might be an objection to that plant. However, I believe it can be arranged satisfactorily. As I mentioned before, we need a sewerage system in Honolulu and I shall make my report based on what I have seen on my trip and the Legislature or the Board of Health will take whatever action it sees fit."

"What do you think of the New York system?"

"Excellent," replied Mr. Dodge, "and let me tell you that the streets in that city under Colonel Waring's administration of that department are very much cleaner than those of London. Of course I was in London during a bad season; the streets were wet from frequent rains and consequently slippery. The authorities were obliged to have them sprinkled every day with gravel in order to prevent accidents to pedestrians. New York is all right, and I hope that Honolulu soon will be by the addition of a sewerage system."

The people of Hilo and vicinity have cause to express their gratitude to the Government officials who assisted in securing the band for the delightful series of concerts to which they have been treated this week. Mr. Berger and his corps of excellent musicians have given seven concerts in the court house yard, and all Hilo has been charmed.

OUR REGARDS TO MR. RUSSELL.

The writer of these lines hereby tenders to Mr. W. Clark Russell the assurance of his thanks and appreciation. I have always loved sea stories, and those of Mr. Russell stand at the head of their class. From "The Wreck of the Grosvenor" to "Last, Ye Landsmen!" I have read them all. Yet salt water, and the things thereon and therein, are not the only things he knows about; not by many degrees of latitude.

In his last book he makes a sailor talk thus: "I have suffered from the liver in my time, and know what it is to have *fever*, nod. I say I have known moments when I could scarce restrain myself from breaking windows, kicking at the shins of all who approached me, knocking my head against the wall, yeling with the yell of one who drops in fit, and all the while my brain was as healthy as the healthiest that ever filled a human skull, and nothing was wanted but a musket-ball of calomel pills to dislodge the fiend," &c. &c.

So much for what Mr. Russell's sailor (or Mr. Russell himself, says) and there are plenty of people who can testify that this is not a bit overdrawn. One fact in particular it helps us to realize namely, that the life of a sailor does not guarantee good health. Indigestion and dyspepsia—a of which never complaint is a sequence and a symptom—is as common among sailors as among landsmen.

One of the latter, however, may now tell of his experience. "All my life," he says, "I had suffered from biliousness and sick headaches. I would have an attack about every three weeks, at such times my appetite left me, and I could neither eat nor drink to satisfy together. I suffered from dreadful sickness and straining, and vomited a greenish-yellow fluid. My head felt as though it would burst. I had a bad taste in my mouth, so low skin, and the whites of the eyes turned yellow. I was recommended to try a vegetarian diet, and did so, but the attacks were just as frequent and violent. I consulted doctors and took their medicines, but was none the better for it. In this way I went on year after year."

Well, we shall agree that there could scarcely be a worse way to go on, and it all came about thus: The overworked stomach put more work on the liver than the latter could do. Indignant and disgusted at this, the liver refused to do a stroke more than its proper share. Hence more bile accumulated in the blood than the liver was able to remove. This surplus bile acts as a slow poison—and it is very slow, either. The tongue is furred; the head aches and feels dull and heavy; the eyes and skin are greenish yellow; there is dizziness and nausea; cold hands and feet; pots before the eyes; a pungent, biting fluid rises into the throat; constipation; high colored kidney secretion; prostrated nerves; inability; loss of ambition; fears and forebodings, etc., etc.

This is biliousness" or "liver complaint" in its simplest form. When long unchecked it produces irregular action of the heart, rheumatism, gout, and any, or all, of a dozen other organic disorders. There is no more certain or powerful impulse to misbehavior; suicide and other crimes often resulting.

What to do? To get rid of the poison by

starting the skin and bowels into energetic action; then to keep them going at a healthy and natural gait. How to do this?

Let our friend Mr. F. Widger, 4, Portland square, Plymouth—whom we have just quoted—speak on that point.

In his letter, dat'd March 3d, 1893, he adds:

"Two years ago, after all medicines had failed to help me, I first heard of Mother Siegel's Curative Syrup. I procured it from Mr. R. S. Lake, Chemist, Tavistock Road, and began to use it, and nothing else. After having consumed one bottle I found myself vastly better, and by continuing with it I got rid of my old trouble altogether."

We should mention that Mr. Widger is a tailor and bootmaker at Plymouth and well known and respected in that community. He permits us to use his name out of gratitude for his recovery. The price of Mother Siegel's Curative Syrup over liver disease is due to its ability to cure indigestion and dyspepsia, which (as we have said) is the cause of liver disease.

Every house on the land, and every ship on the sea, should have this remedy as a necessary part of their stock and stores. Perhaps Mr. Russell may recommend it in his next book. But no "musketry of calomel pills." Oh no.

No Secession Movement.

Minister Cooper denies the statements published in the San Francisco papers regarding his recent visit to Hawaii. His trip to Hilo was simply in conformity with the policy of the Government relating to visits by Cabinet officers to the other islands. There was nothing in the rumors of secession of the people on the big island to call for a visit of any member of the Government to Hilo. There were some misunderstandings between Sheriff Hitchcock and members of the Citizens' Guard, but they were satisfactorily adjusted while Minister Cooper was in Hilo and the guard organized.

An Innovation.

The talk of bicyclists and other interested persons yesterday was centered on the latest and most improved tandem wheel, imported by the Hawaiian Hardware Company. Harry Wilder and Fred Laake rode it over the principal streets of the business part of the city, and out as far as Thomas Square. It weighs but forty pounds and has a combination handle-bar. By turning the front handle the back one is deflected at the very same angle. An advertisement in this issue calls attention to the Hawaiian Hardware Company wheels.

Kona Coffee.

There have been recent arrivals by steamer and sail, of good average quality, and we quote sales at 19c to 19½ regular, less 2 per cent. for cash. Considering the way the markets of the world are tending, we do not look for particularly high prices during 1896.—Williams, Dimond & Co.'s Trade Circular, San Francisco, January 20.

Will Not Be Aided.

MASSILLON, O., Jan. 16.—A press dispatch sent out from San Francisco says: "The Hawaiian Band, stranded in a town in Ohio, will be sent back to Honolulu at the expense of the Government." The musicians are all royalists and declare if they receive such an offer from the Government they will not accept. They say they would rather walk to San Francisco and swim to Honolulu than accept favors at the hands of the "missionaries," as they call the Dole Administration.

May Not Attend.

BERLIN, Jan. 11.—It is reported that the expected presence of Queen Victoria and the Prince of Wales at the marriage of Princess Alexandra of Coburg, daughter of the Duke of Saxe-Coburg and Gotha, to Prince Ernest of Hohenlohe-Langenburg is now doubtful, owing to the attitude of the Emperor and the strain occasioned by Germany's interference in Transvaal.

Captain Jacobson of the barkentine Consuelo is on the sick list in San Francisco and Captain Friis will take the vessel to Mabukona this trip.

Not a few who read what Mr. Robert Rowles, of Holland, Va., has to say below, will remember their own experience under like circumstances: "Last winter I had a grippe which left me in a low state of health. I tried numerous remedies, none of which did me any good, until I was induced to try a bottle of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy. The first bottle of it so far relieved me that I was enabled to attend to my work, and the second bottle effected a cure." For sale at 25 and 50 per bottle by all druggists and dealers.—BENSON, SMITH & CO. agents for H. I.

One of the latter, however, may now tell of his experience. "All my life," he says, "I had suffered from biliousness and sick headaches. I would have an attack about every three weeks, at such times my appetite left me, and I could neither eat nor drink to satisfy together. I suffered from dreadful sickness and straining, and vomited a greenish-yellow fluid. My head felt as though it would burst. I had a bad taste in my mouth, so low skin, and the whites of the eyes turned yellow. I was recommended to try a vegetarian diet, and did so, but the attacks were just as frequent and violent. I consulted doctors and took their medicines, but was none the better for it. In this way I went on year after year."

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THOUSANDS OF TESTIMONIALS

From All Parts of the World.

Sold in Bottles 2s. 9d., and in cases containing

six times the quantity, 1s. each—sufficient

to effect a permanent cure in the great majority

of long-standing cases. BY ALL CHEMISTS

AND PATENT MEDICINE

DEALERS

THROUGHOUT THE WORLD. Producers

THE LINCOLN AND MIDLAND COUNTRY DRUG COMPANY, Lincoln, England.

Caution. Ask for Clarke's Blood Mixture and beware of worthless imitations or substitutes.

170

A Valuable Hand Book for Office or

House is the

"Disfigured For Life"

is the despairing cry of thousands afflicted with

Unsightly skin diseases.

Do you realize what this disfigurement means to sensitive souls?

It means isolation, seclusion.

It is a bar to social and business success.

Do you wonder that despair seizes upon these sufferers when

Doctors fail,

Standard remedies fail,

And nostrums prove worse than useless?

Skin diseases are most obstinate to cure or even relieve.

It is easy to claim to cure them, but quite another thing to do so.

CUTICURA REMEDIES

Have earned the right to be called Skin Specifics—

Because for years they have met with most remarkable success.

There are cases that they cannot cure, but they are few indeed.

It is no long-drawn-out, expensive experiment.

25c. invested in a tablet of

CUTICURA SOAP

Will prove most convincing.

In short,

CUTICURA WORKS WONDERS

And its cures are simply marvelous.

Now is the time

To take CUTICURA.

TIDES, SUN AND MOON.

Day.	12 M.	1 P.M.	2 P.M.	3 P.M.	4 P.M.	5 P.M.	6 P.M.	7 P.M.	8 P.M.	9 P.M.	10 P.M.	11 P.M.	12 M.
Mon.	27	2.4	1.41	7.12	9.23	6.30	5.47	4.24					
Tues.	28	2.45	2.33	8.12	9.29	6.39	5.48	4.25					
Wed.	29	2.45	2.33	8.12	9.29	6.39	5.48	4.25					
Thurs.	30	4.2	4.8	9.41	10.57	8.38	8.49	7.65					
Fri.	31	4.2	4.8	9.41	10.57	8.38	8.49	7.65					
Sat.	1	1.5	1.5	11.54	11.24	8.38	8.50	7.37					
Sun.	2	5.52	6.37	12.27	6.37	5.51	5.44	4.45					

Full moon on the 29th, at 10 h. 25 m. p.m.

The tides of the sun and moon rising and setting below 21° N. in the gulf are in Local Time, to which the respective corrections to Standard Time applicable to each different port should be made.

The Standard Time which sounds at 12 h. 0 m. (midnight) Greenwich Time, which is 1 h. 30 m. p.m. in Hawaiian Standard Time.

METEOROLOGICAL RECORD.

By the Government Survey. Published Every Monday.

Day	SUN	MON	TUE	WED	THU	FRI	SAT	SUN
SUN	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
MON	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
TUE	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
WED	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	1
THU	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
FRI	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
SAT	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
SUN	26	27	28	29	30	31	1	2

Barometer corrected for temperature and elevation, but not for latitude.

FOREIGN MAIL SERVICE.

Steamships will leave for and arrive from San Francisco on the following dates, till the close of 1896:

Arrive at Honolulu Leave Honolulu for San Francisco or Vancouver.1896. 1896.On or About. On or AboutMariposa. Feb 13Coptic. Feb 6Australia. Feb 21Mieropa. March 21Poltina. March 28Monowai. March 12Australia. March 16Belgio. March 23Mieropa. March 28Alameda. April 1Australia. April 15Warrimoo. April 21Mieropa. April 28Monowai. May 5Australia. May 12Belgio. May 19Mieropa. May 26Alameda. May 31Australia. June 7Warrimoo. June 14Mieropa. June 21Monowai. June 28Australia. July 5Belgio. July 12Mieropa. July 19Australia. July 26Warrimoo. July 33Mieropa. Aug 9Monowai. Aug 16Australia. Aug 23Belgio. Aug 30Mieropa. Sept 6Coptic. Sept 13Australia. Sept 20Alameda. Sept 27Australia. Oct 4Warrimoo. Oct 11Mieropa. Oct 18Monowai. Oct 25Australia. Oct 32Belgio. Nov 8Monowai. Nov 15Australia. Nov 22Warrimoo. Nov 29Mieropa. Dec 6Alameda. Dec 13Australia. Dec 20Belgio. Dec 27Mieropa. Dec 34Australia. Jan 10Belgio. Jan 17Mieropa. Jan 24Australia. Jan 31Belgio. Feb 7Mieropa. Feb 14Australia. Feb 21Belgio. Feb 28Mieropa. March 6Australia. March 13Belgio. March 20Mieropa. March 27Australia. April 3Belgio. April 10Mieropa. April 17Australia. April 24Belgio. April 31Mieropa. May 8Australia. May 15Belgio. May 22Mieropa. May 29Australia. June 5Belgio. June 12Mieropa. June 19Australia. June 26Belgio. July 3Mieropa. July 10Australia. July 17Belgio. July 24Mieropa. July 31Australia. Aug 7Belgio. Aug 14Mieropa. Aug 21Australia. Aug 28Belgio. Sept 4Mieropa. Sept 11Australia. Sept 18Belgio. Sept 25Mieropa. Oct 2Australia. Oct 9Belgio. Oct 16Mieropa. Oct 23Australia. Oct 30Belgio. Nov 6Mieropa. Nov 13Australia. Nov 20Belgio. Nov 27Mieropa. Dec 4Australia. Dec 11Belgio. Dec 18Mieropa. Dec 25Australia. Jan 1Belgio. Jan 8Mieropa. Jan 15Australia. Jan 22Belgio. Jan 29Mieropa. Feb 5Australia. Feb 12Belgio. Feb 19Mieropa. Feb 26Australia. Mar 5Belgio. Mar 12Mieropa. Mar 19Australia. Mar 26